

As of 9 February 1989, 32 countries, representing more than 80 % of 1986 global consumption, have ratified it. The Montreal Protocol entered into force in January 1989. A table summarizing specific country ratification data is attached.

2. Canada's Leadership

Canada was among the first few countries that implemented regulatory measures to protect the ozone layer; in May 1980, the chlorofluorocarbon regulations put an end to the growing use of CFCs in aerosol products (anti-perspirants, deodorants, and hair sprays).

In November 1981, at an Ad Hoc meeting of senior government experts in environmental law, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, Canada supported a document presented by Finland and Sweden calling for a global convention to protect the ozone layer.

In September 1984, Canada hosted an informal meeting in Toronto to develop draft control measures that could form an integral part of a global agreement to protect the ozone layer.

On March 22, 1985, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted but without control measures. At this meeting, Canada participated in the drafting of a resolution calling for the finalization of global control measures within two years.

On June 4, 1986, Canada became the first country to ratify the Vienna Convention.

In September 1986, at a UNEP workshop held in Leesburg, USA, Canada proposed an innovative approach to developing global controls that broke the deadlock in negotiations. A new attitude emerged and the building of a global consensus on control measures began.

In September 1987, in recognition of the continuing leadership role of Canada, Canada hosted the diplomatic conference that finalized the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Canada has also made a significant scientific contribution to ozone layer research.

- Canadian ozone layer research started in the 1930s with studies on the thermal structure of the stratosphere. In 1948, the federal government deployed a Dobson ozone spectrophotometer to collect scientific measurements; that initiative led to the development of systematic monitoring program which culminated during the International Geophysical Year (1957). By the mid-1970s, Canadian researchers had made important contributions to the understanding of the stratosphere.